

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

SELECTIONS

FROM THE

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE PANJAB,

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,

ODDH, CENTRAL PROVINCES, CENTRAL INDIA, AND RAJPUTANA,

Received up to 10th May, 1883.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

The *Oudh Akhbār* (Lucknow), of the 10th May, states

Circulation,
610 copies.

The *Bengali* contempt
case.

that Bábu Surendra Náth Banarji's
case should serve as a warning to

native editors. He is a well-educated man and a very eloquent speaker. He was a member of the Covenanted Civil Service, but he committed an illegal act, and this led to his dismissal from the public service. Besides being the editor of the *Bengali*, a well-known native paper, the head-master of a school, and the patron of several others, he is a Municipal Commissioner and an Honorary Magistrate. As he is a great friend of his country, his imprisonment has cast a gloom over all Bengal. But he has to thank no one but himself for this. It was in an evil moment that he penned his strictures on Mr. Justice Norris. The proceedings of the trial clearly show that the strictures were utterly unfounded, and that he had no alternative but to apologize and throw himself on the mercy of the Court. We highly condemn the disturbances created by some men outside the High Court during his trial, but all lawful efforts made to secure his release have our fullest sympathy. We would

be extremely glad if Her Majesty accepted the memorials forwarded on his behalf and ordered his release.

The same paper refers to the rules issued by the Chief Commissioner of Assám for the recruitment of the Subordinate Civil Service in Assám. and expresses satisfaction at them.

Circulation,
800 copies.

The *Sáhas* (Allahabad), of the 30th April (received on the 11th May), states that hitherto it was believed that the jurisdiction of Courts of law extended over only everything worldly, but now even Hindú gods are not exempt from their interference. The well-known Mr. Justice Norris, of the Calcutta High Court, lately had a Hindú idol, called Sálig Rám, brought into Court and, having seen it, said that it was not a hundred years old. He would appear to be omniscient. He can even tell the age of a Hindú idol. If the Hindús silently bore this impudence of his, they would ill deserve the title of Hindús.

Circulation,
98 copies

The *Almora Akhbár*, of the 7th May, states that the honesty and conscientiousness of Lord Ripon's Government are evident from the strong protest entered by it against the proposal of the Home Government to pay the entire cost of the Indian Contingent sent to Egypt from the Indian treasury. The result of this protest was that India had to pay only 6 krors and 42 lakhs of rupees on account of the cost of the Contingent, which amounted to no less than 11 krors and 42 lakhs. Natives cannot be sufficiently thankful to Lord Ripon for the favours he has bestowed upon them.

A correspondent of the same paper strongly condemns the yearly migrations of local Governments to the hills during the hot weather on economical grounds. Is the physical constitution of a Civilian, who has spent his

Official migrations to the hills during the hot weather.

whole life in the plains, suddenly changed as soon as he is appointed a Lieutenant-Governor? Moreover, if High Court Judges can bear the heat of the plains, cannot Lieutenant-Governors bear it? A great deal of money has to be paid to the men who go to the hills in the shape of deputation and travelling allowance. But the payment of these allowances is quite unjustifiable. True, house-rent on the hills is more than in the plains, but this difficulty can be easily overcome by building houses on the hills at the public expense for the use of officials and by charging rent at a moderate rate.

A correspondent of the *Jám-i-Jamshéd* (Moradabad), of the 29th April, writing from Hasanpur, states that it is believed that the Magistrate has recommended a man of the Pathán caste for the office of Honorary Magistrate at Hasanpur. The man cannot correctly spell ordinary Persian terms and is amenable to bribes. He was once formerly charged with murder. Magisterial powers would be a great engine of oppression in his hands. Hasanpur is a small town, and there is no need for an Honorary Magistrate there. But if the appointment of one is considered necessary, a member of the well-known family of Qáziu-l-Quzzát may be appointed to the office.

Circulation,
125 copies.

The *Á'táb-i-Panjáb* (Lahore), of the 7th May, states that hardly a month or a week passes in which a native is not shot by a European. As the culprits always escape scot-free in such cases, Europeans do not at all hesitate to lay violent hands on the children of the soil. Lately, while two Europeans were engaged in fishing on the bank of a river in Madras, they saw a crocodile and at once fired at it. The shot fired by one of them struck the animal, while the shot fired by the other struck a young native boy, who was the only son of his parents, and caused his death. The Superintendent of

Circulation,
550 copies.

Police was assured that the deceased had been accidentally shot, and the Magistrate did not order the Europeans to be prosecuted! But had the deceased been a European and the sportsmen natives—would the latter have been let off on the same excuse?

Circulation,
165 copies.

The *Lawrence Gazette* (Meerut), of the 25th April (received on the 5th May,) is glad to say that the Government has put down thagi and highway robbery, but regrets to state that a new kind of 'civilized' robbery has lately come into vogue. A Eurasian with the assistance of some natives opens a stall for the sale of cloth by public auction in a thoroughfare in a town. He himself sits on a chair, like an officer, in the stall, with a table before him. A chaprási puts up each lot to sale, and the natives who are in league with him stand unsuspected in the crowd. The latter give out that the things belong to Government and are being sold very cheap. They induce ignorant persons to make bids, and they themselves also make collusive bids to raise the price. Unwary peasants, who have occasion to go to towns, easily fall a dupe to the intrigues of these rascally people and are cheated by them. This evil is greatly on the increase. District officers should be on the alert and prevent such sales.

Circulation,
550 copies.

The *Aftáb-i-Panjáb* (Lahore), of the 4th May, complains that, like the Small Cause Courts other District Courts do not send diet-money to witnesses with the summons, and the result is that after a witness has been examined, he has to go to Court several times for the money before he can get it. Many men naturally do not like to dance attendance at the Court, and the money due to them is consequently appropriated by the Court officials to their own use. All District Courts should make it a rule to send diet-money to witnesses with the summons.

The *Victoria Paper* (Siálkot), of the 5th May, complains that Civil Courts generally share the idea that Mahájans extort money from cultivators, and that therefore it is very difficult for the former to realize their debts from the latter. In the first place, Civil Courts grant decrees to Mahájans against cultivators with great difficulty. Secondly, if the decree-holder succeeds in obtaining the decree, he finds it difficult to have it executed. The judgement-debtor conceals his moveable property. As regards his immoveable property, the house in which he lives is exempt from attachment in execution of a Civil Court decree, and his land will generally be found to have already been mortgaged or transferred to another man. Moreover, the Civil Courts do not generally imprison cultivators in execution of decrees. The display of indulgence to cultivators at the expense of Mahájans is unjustifiable. It is not right to rob Peter to pay Paul. If Government sympathizes with agricultural classes, it should clear their debts and make them independent of Mahájans. The Civil Courts ought to show equal consideration to both classes.

Circulation,
900 copies.

The *Dabdaba-i-Qaisari* (Bareilly) has an article in condemnation of the conduct of Anglo-Indians towards natives in its issues of the 28th April and 5th May. The writer states that all true friends of the British Government in India desire that a friendly feeling should grow between the rulers and the ruled, but it is to be regretted that, on the contrary, the relations between the two classes are becoming worse every day. Europeans are entirely to blame for this. They do not like that natives should make any progress. Cursed be these devils! The growth of antipathy between the two races cannot but be injurious to the empire, and may lead to serious consequences some day. It is difficult to realize why Europeans are endeavouring to alienate the children of the soil. Do they desire to make us Nihilists or Fenians? Do they

want to destroy us? But if they destroy us, we ask, over whom will they rule? We are a subject race and they can easily ruin us. If they have fattened on their ill-gotten wealth, and desire to try their strength, they should measure arms with a nation which is a match for them. Since the question of the extension of the jurisdiction of native Magistrates over Europeans has come to the front, all narrow-minded Europeans have become very angry with natives. They have raised a wild clamour against the measure. Are these the men whom our educated youths call a civilized and enlightened people? Their proceedings in connection with the Bill clearly show their innate depravity. Are they qualified to rule? They are veritable butchers and executioners. Their only object is to suck the "black" blood of natives and to cut their throats with a blunt knife. They are not men but brutes, and do not distinguish between good and evil. The fact of the matter is that they use every kind of meat, and this has made them cruel and heartless. If Europeans did not approve of the Bill, they should have opposed it in a more proper way, without wounding the feelings of natives. The best policy for the rulers is to win the affections of the people and not to keep them in check by force. We have heard with deep regret that the tea-planters of Lakhimpur have refused to co-operate in the execution of the local self-government scheme unless the Jurisdiction Bill is withdrawn! Look at this wicked threat. What has the Bill to do with local self-government? It is evident that Europeans do not approve of both these measures, because they desire to keep natives in a state of perpetual bondage. They are said to have raised several lakhs of rupees in opposition to the Bill. What are they going to do with the money? Do they mean to declare war on natives or to institute a prosecution in Parliament against the Government of India? It is a great shame that the governors should seek the ruin and destruction of the governed. We are afraid that the agitation against the Bill may lead

to disturbances in the country, and then both nations may get in difficulty. As Lord Ripon has at present thousands of adversaries, his care and anxiety may be better imagined than described. But he is an angel, and there is no doubt that he will eventually succeed in defeating these devils.

The *Dabdaba-i-Qaisari* (Bareilly), of the 5th May, publishes another communication from Kámta Prasád on the subject of exclusion of Káyasths from the army

(vide page 342 of the *Selections* from vernacular newspapers for the week ending the 26th April, 1888). The writer complains that the Adjutant-General has called the Káyasths a lower class in his orders in question, and asks the leaders of that community to prosecute him for defamation.

The *Akhbár-i-Ám* (Lahore), of the 5th May, states that half-castes are harassing Government Europeans and Eurasians in India. and natives by urging conflicting claims and pretensions. In connection with the Jurisdiction Bill they laid claim to a European extraction and combined with Europeans in opposing the Bill. But in regard to the recent Resolution of the Government of India about the sending of some Native Assistant Engineers to England every year at the public expense in order that they may gain more knowledge and experience there, the half-castes contend that they are also natives and that the same privilege should be extended to them! Likewise, missionaries have forwarded a memorial to the Supreme Government praying for the removal of the distinction which has recently been made by a Resolution of that Government between Native and European students of the Rúrki College in the matter of employment in the public service. Hence it will be perceived that half-castes sometimes become Europeans and sometimes natives, as best suits their interests for the nonce. But what has induced missionaries to meddle with politics? Does any of the ten commandments inculcate this policy on them, or have

Circulation,
1,800 copies.

the alms, on which they subsist in this country, turned their heads?

Circulation,
400 copies.

The *Nyáya Sudhá* (Hardá), of the 9th May, states that, at a meeting held on the 4th idem, the Municipal Committee of Hardá after a great discussion, selected the Assistant Commissioner, who was not a member of the committee, as its President. This unfortunate selection cannot but be regarded with regret and surprise. The Government desires to exclude the official element from Municipal Committees and to place the management of local affairs in the hands of natives, but the action of the Hardá Municipality is opposed to this policy. The Chief Commissioner has always praised that committee and held it up as a model for other committees in the province, but that body is now about to destroy its reputation with its own hands. It is to be hoped that the Government will not sanction the appointment of the Assistant Commissioner as President.

Circulation,
400 copies.

The *Bhárat Sudushá Pravartak* (Farrukhábád), for April, complains that litigation is greatly on the increase and that its heavy cost is ruining the people. *Pancháyats* or arbitration courts should be established to save them from ruin. In the end the editor quotes an article which appeared in the *Uchit Vaktá* of Calcutta on the subject.

Circulation,
310 copies.

A correspondent of the *Delhi Punch* (Lahore), of the 2nd May, writing from Gorakhpur, complains that the District Courts at that place have not changed Court hours this year as usual, and that consequently the people are exposed to great inconvenience from the inclemencies of the weather. Fortunately for them there are three or four trees in the Court premises, which afford them some shelter from the sun. The Collector goes to Court at 2 P.M. and does not leave it till 9 P.M. The hardships of a suitor who has to

attend a Court from morning to evening in the hot weather can be easily imagined.

The same paper publishes a vernacular poem contributed by one Muhammad Hasan at Kalanor. Agricultural classes in the Panjáb.

The writer laments over the miserable condition of agricultural classes in the Panjáb. All district officials from tahsil peons to Deputy Commissioners, all Irrigation officials from peons to zaildárs, and Mahájans are always bent on fleecing them in a variety of ways. It is to be regretted that, although Government is fully alive to their miseries, it does nothing to improve their condition.

The *Koh-i-Núr* (Lahore), of the 5th May, states that Deputy Commissioner Muhammad Barkat Ali Khán, retired Extra Assistant Commissioner, who lately paid a visit to Multán, speaks in very high terms of the Deputy Commissioner of that place. The people have free access to him at all times. He does not refuse to see cultivators and other poor persons even when he is taking his food and favourably listens to them. Cattle-lifting prevailed in a large degree in that district, but he has put down the evil by exacting security from hundreds of suspicious characters and by sending those, who were unable to give securities, to the prison. Several deputy inspectors and other police officials, who were found guilty of misconduct, have been sentenced to imprisonment. This has greatly checked police tyranny and oppression. If the Deputy Commissioner of Multán is really such an able and good-natured officer as he has been represented to be, he should be posted for some time to every district in the Panjáb.

Circulation,
450 copies.

The same paper complains that the Deputy Commissioner of Gurdáspur has issued an order to the effect that, if any man desires to see him, he should first obtain permission from him by submitting a petition through the head-clerk of his office. If

a district officer so studiously keeps aloof from the people, how can he become acquainted with their grievances?

Circulation,
450 copies.

The same paper states that it would seem that, like Cæsar's wife, Government servants should be above suspicion. Although Sardár Anúp Singh, Commissariat Gumáshta, and Mir Mujibu-l-din, Tahsildár, from the public service.

and Mir Mujibu-l-din, Tahsildar, were honourably acquitted by the courts of law, the Government has dismissed them from the public service, and even withdrawn the title of Râe Bahádur from the former. The infliction of this unjust penalty on them is an insult to the intelligence and judgment of those Judges, who acquitted them after making a thorough investigation into the case, and cannot but be ascribed to a desire on the part of Government to please some European officers who were opposed to them.

The same paper publishes a communication from "A Panjábí Jat." In continuation of his previous article (*vide* page 366 of the

Execution of civil court decrees against cultivators in the Panjáb.

Selections from vernacular newspapers for the week ending the 3rd May, 1883), the writer proceeds to remark that if the full value of the decree is not realized from the sale of the moveable property, the decree-holder applies to Court for the attachment of standing crops belonging to the judgment-debtor. When the crops are attached, a man is appointed on Rs. 4 or Rs. 5 a month to look after them until they are ready for cutting. He does not take proper care of them, and a great portion of them is wasted. It would be a good thing if crops attached in execution of Civil Court decrees were placed in charge of the village lambardár. The writer then complains that Collectors do not properly carry out the provisions of sections 321 and 322 of the Civil Procedure Code, which are intended to save lands from sale in execution of Civil Court decrees as much as possible, and readily sell lands in accordance with the wishes of decree-holders.

A correspondent of the *Nasim-i-Agra*, of the 7th May, states that the name of a pleader of Jalaun, who had competed for the late High Court Pledership Examination, was published in the list of successful candidates in the local Government Gazette and the *Pioneer*, and he obtained his certificate from the Registrar to the High Court after payment of the usual fee. But when he went to Allahabad to practise there, a European Clerk, employed in the High Court, wrote to the Registrar saying that the pleader's name had been entered in the list of successful candidates by an oversight, and that consequently no certificate should be granted to him. The Registrar replied that the pleader had already got his certificate. The Clerk then sent a letter to the pleader, requesting him to send his certificate to him for a few minutes. The pleader had no suspicion and at once sent the certificate. But the clerk never returned it to him. When he asked for it, he referred him to the Registrar, who told him that he had not passed, and that the fee paid by him would be returned. The editor remarks that this state of things is not very creditable to the Secretary to the Examination Board, and expresses surprise that everything is left to an ordinary Clerk. The editor complains that he knows of another candidate, who had answered more than half of the questions in Muhammadan law, but who received only 8 marks in that subject.

LEGISLATION.

The *Bhārat Sudashā Pravartak* (Farukhābād), for April, argues that the opposition of Anglo-Indians to Mr. Ilbert's Bill is due to mere pride of race. There seems to be no reason why a Native Magistrate should not be invested with the same powers as a European Magistrate, if the former is by no means inferior in point of ability to the latter. Natives hitherto regarded every Englishman as an enlightened and impartial man, but the conduct of some Englishmen in con-

Native Jurisdiction Bill.

Circulation,
400 copies.

nection with the measure in question has shaken this belief. The Bill has served to show how narrow-minded some Englishmen are and what a great flatterer Rájá Shiva Prasád is. It is to be hoped that Government will have the courage and firmness to pass it. Its withdrawal would have a very bad effect on the public mind.

Circulation,
98 copies.

The *Almora Akhbár*, of the 7th May, observes that the agitation against the opposition to Mr. Ilbert's Bill has Jurisdiction Bill. greatly diminished, if not altogether disappeared. The Anglo-Indian Press does not discuss the subject with the same warmth as it did before. It would seem that the Anglo-Indian agitation has not commanded much sympathy at home. Englishmen were at first deceived by that agitation, but the speeches delivered in the Legislative Council on the occasion of the introduction of the Bill have disabused their minds and convinced them that the clamour is quite unreasonable.

Circulation,
300 copies.

The *Sáhas* (Allahabad), of the 30th April (received on the 11th May), states that the opponents of the Jurisdiction Bill are determined to leave no stone unturned to prevent it from becoming law. They have now discovered a new expedient for the achievement of their purpose. They have printed a volume consisting of 681 pages at the "Englishman" Press and forwarded a large number of copies to England for free distribution. It contains all the articles that have appeared in newspapers and all the public speeches that have been delivered in opposition to the Bill with some necessary alterations. The tone of Mr. Branson's speech has been greatly moderated. Obviously this is an attempt to deceive the British public by placing before it only a one-sided version of the story. Now it behoves natives to publish a similar collection of speeches and newspaper articles in favour of the measure, to prevent the British public from being deceived in this way.

and of the British Government and the British public.

RAILWAY AND POST-OFFICE.

The *Akhbár-i-Ám* (Lahore), of the 5th May, complains that female passengers do not receive proper treatment at the hands of railway officials, and consequently urges that a female ticket collector should be attached to all large stations like Lahore. The appointment by the municipal committee of Lahore of a woman to examine the luggage of female passengers with a view to ascertain if they have got any dutiable goods has greatly removed the inconvenience to which they were exposed at the hands of municipal male servants.

Circulation,
1,800 copies.

The *Aftáb-i-Panjáb* (Lahore), of the 7th May, expresses great satisfaction that the Government of India has asked the managers of all railway lines to make proper arrangements for the travelling of *pardánashín* women and to prevent over-crowding in railway carriages. (*The Mittra Vilás* (Lahore), of the 7th May, also refers to these orders of the Government of India with approval, and suggests that Hindús and Musalmáns should be placed in separate carriages. This arrangement would be very convenient to both classes.)

Circulation,
550 copies.

The *Máshír-i-Qaisar* (Lucknow), of the 1st May, complains that in many districts post-offices have not yet been supplied with money-order forms in vernacular. This is a source of great inconvenience to the people.

Supply of vernacular
money-order forms to post-
offices.Circulation,
175 copies.

LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

A correspondent of the *Nyáya Sudhá* (Hardá), of the 9th May, complains that the Mission School-house at Nágpur is in a most dangerous state and may fall in at any time. Only the other day a stone fell from the roof on the table of a teacher, who had a narrow escape. The Government should see to this.

Mission School-house,
Nágpur.Circulation,
400 copies.

Circulation
135 copies.

The *Bhārat Bandhu* (Aligarh), of the 4th May, referring to the frequent occurrence of fires during the hot weather, suggests that every

Fires at Aligarh.

municipal committee should prohibit the use of thatched roofs within municipal limits. Such roofs are easily set on fire and also detract from the beauty of the town. The prohibition would no doubt at first press heavily on the poorer classes to some extent, but it is highly desirable in the interests of the community in general. Fires are frequent at Aligarh in these days. The owners of *sarāis* should be ordered to remove thatched roofs at once. If any poor man cannot afford to cover his house with planks and beams, the municipal committee should give him pecuniary aid.

Circulation,
200 copies.

The *Mufīd-i-Ām* (Agra), of the 1st May, complains that the poorer classes greatly suffer from the scarcity of water at Agra during the hot weather, and observes that in the time of Mr. Lawrence, the late Collector of Agra, the question of water supply engaged the earnest attention of the Municipal Committee. A scheme was prepared by the committee, and the Local Government approved and sanctioned it. But since Mr. Lawrence's departure from Agra, it has hung fire. If the committee has no money, it should borrow. With the exception of the construction of the octroi office and municipal *ganj* or market, it has executed no important work. The execution of a necessary project like that of water-supply should not be delayed.

Circulation,
150 copies.

The *Najmu-l-Hind* (Moradabad), of the 4th May, complains that, although Government servants are strictly prohibited from carrying on trade, there are two teachers, employed in the Government school at Moradabad, who publish a newspaper. Their pupils naturally subscribe to the paper in order to win their good-will. Government should see to this.

A newspaper published by two teachers employed in the Government school at Moradabad.

LIST OF PAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
1	<i>Aftab-i-Hind</i> ...	Jalandhar,	Urdú	Weekly ...	Barkat Ali	May 5th ...	1883.	150 copies.
2	<i>Aftab-i-Panjáb</i> ...	Lahore ...	Ditto	Tri-weekly...	Diván Bútá Singh,	" 2nd, 4th, & 7th.	May 6th ... " 5th, 7th, & 10th res- pectively.	550 "
3	<i>Aina-i-Sikandari</i> ...	Moradabad	Ditto	Weekly ...	Ahmad Bakhsh ...	April 25th & 2nd May.	" 6th ...	80 "
4	<i>Akhbár-i-Álam</i> ...	Meerut ...	Ditto	Ditto ...	Muqarrir Husain Khán.	May 1st ...	" 5th ...	100 "
5	<i>Akhbár-i-Ám</i> ...	Lahore ...	Ditto	Bi-weekly ...	Mukand Rám ...	" 2nd & 5th	" 5th & 8th respectively.	1,800 "
6	<i>Akhbár-i-Tamanná,</i>	Lucknow,	Ditto	Weekly ...	Púran Chand	8th ...	" 8th ...	125 "
7	<i>Akhbáru-l-Akhyár</i> ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	Bi-monthly,	Muhammad Alí ...	April 25th ...	" 5th ...	...
8	<i>Akmalu-l-Akhbár</i> ...	Delhi ...	Ditto	Weekly ...	Fakhru-l-din	May 1st ...	" 4th 7th & 10th respec- tively.	84 "
9	<i>Aligarh Institute Gazette.</i>	Aligarh ...	Urdú-Eng- lish.	Bi-weekly ...	Guláb Ráo	" 1st, 5th & 8th.	" 4th 7th & 10th respec- tively.	295 copies (in- cluding 68 co- pies taken by Govt.)
10	<i>Almorá Akhbár</i> ...	Almorá ...	Hindí	Weekly ...	Sadá Nand	" 7th ...	" 10th ...	98 copies.
11	<i>Anjuman-i-Hind</i> ...	Lucknow,	Urdu	Ditto ...	Chandan Lál	" 5th ...	" 8th ...	141 "
12	<i>Anjuman-i-Panjáb</i> ...	Lahore ...	Ditto	Ditto ...	Muhammad Husain,	" " "	" " "	425 copies (in- cluding 200 copies taken by Govt.)

List of papers examined—(continued).

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, OR WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
						1883.	1883.	
13	Anwara-l-Akhbar	Lucknow,	Urdu	Weekly	Tegh Bahadur	May 3rd	May 9th	230 copies.
14	Ashrafu-l-Akhbar	Delhi	Ditto	Tri-monthly,	Mirza Khan	" 1st	" 5th	110 "
15	Bharat Bandha	Aligarh	Hindi-Eng- lish.	Weekly	Tota Ram	" 4th	" 6th	135 "
16	Bharati Vilas	Agra	Hindi	Tri-monthly,	Bhagwan Das	" 5th	" 7th	125 "
17	Bharat Sudashá Pro- vartak.	Farukhabad.	Ditto	Monthly	Kali Charan	For May	" 10th	400 "
18	Dabdaba-i-Qaisari	Bareilly	Urdu	Weekly	Thakur Prasad	May 5th	" 9th	200 "
19	Dabdaba-i-Sikandari	Rampur	Ditto	Ditto	Muhammad Husain,	" 7th	" "	390 "
20	Delhi Punch	Lahore	Ditto	Ditto	Fazlu-l-din	" 2nd	" 6th	310 "
21	Desh Upkarak	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Salig Ram	" 5th	" 8th	" "
22	Desh Hitaishi	Ajmere	Hindi	Monthly	Munna Lal Sharma,	Baisakh	" 5th	280 "
23	Growse Gazette	Buland- shahr.	Urdu	Weekly	Ganga Sahai	May 4th	" 8th	40 "
24	Gurmukhi Akhbar	Lahore	Gurmukhi	Ditto	Gurmukh Singh	" 5th	" 9th	" "
25	Hami-i-Hind	Cawnpore,	Urdu	Ditto	Shah Muhammad	April 19th & 26th	" 9th & 10th	" "
					Nabi.		respectively.	" "
26	Hindustani	Lucknow,	Hindi-Urdu,	Bi-weekly	Ganga Prasad	May 3rd	" 4th	" "
27	Indraprasth Prakash,	Delhi	Ditto	Weekly	Rudra Dat	" 1st	" "	" "
28	Islam	Meerut	Urdu	Ditto	Alimu-l-Din	" 4th	" 6th	330 "
29	Jaipur Gazette	Jaipur	Hindi-Urdu,	Bi-weekly	Mahabir Prasad	" 2nd & 5th	" 5th & 9th	200 "
30	Jalwa-i-Tar	Meerut	Urdu	Weekly	Ganesh Lal	April 16th, & 1st May.	respectively.	90 "
31	Jam-i-Jamshed	Moradabad	Ditto	Ditto	Jamshed Alf	" 29th	respectively.	125 "

No.	Journal	Place	Language	Frequency	Editor	Date	Number of Copies	Remarks
32	Kárdmah	Lucknow	Hindi-Urdú	Ditto	...	...	250	...
33	Káshí Pátriká	Benares	...	Ditto	...	...	600	...
34	Káshí Pátriká	Benares	...	Ditto	...	...	...	...
35	Káshí Pátriká	Benares	...	Ditto	...	...	...	...
36	Káshí Pátriká	Benares	...	Ditto	...	...	...	...
37	Káshí Pátriká	Benares	...	Ditto	...	...	...	...
38	Káshí Pátriká	Benares	...	Ditto	...	...	...	...
39	Káshí Pátriká	Benares	...	Ditto	...	...	...	...
40	Káshí Pátriká	Benares	...	Ditto	...	...	...	...
41	Káshí Pátriká	Benares	...	Ditto	...	...	...	...
42	Káshí Pátriká	Benares	...	Ditto	...	...	...	...
43	Káshí Pátriká	Benares	...	Ditto	...	...	...	...
44	Káshí Pátriká	Benares	...	Ditto	...	...	...	...
45	Káshí Pátriká	Benares	...	Ditto	...	...	...	...
46	Káshí Pátriká	Benares	...	Ditto	...	...	...	...
47	Káshí Pátriká	Benares	...	Ditto	...	...	...	...
48	Káshí Pátriká	Benares	...	Ditto	...	...	...	...
49	Káshí Pátriká	Benares	...	Ditto	...	...	...	...
50	Káshí Pátriká	Benares	...	Ditto	...	...	...	...
51	Káshí Pátriká	Benares	...	Ditto	...	...	...	...
52	Káshí Pátriká	Benares	...	Ditto	...	...	...	...
53	Káshí Pátriká	Benares	...	Ditto	...	...	...	...
54	Káshí Pátriká	Benares	...	Ditto	...	...	...	...
55	Káshí Pátriká	Benares	...	Ditto	...	...	...	...
56	Káshí Pátriká	Benares	...	Ditto	...	...	...	...

List of papers examined—(concluded).

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
57	<i>Nasim-i-Hind</i>	... Fatehpur,	Urdú	Weekly	... Kunj Bihari Lal	1883. May 8th	1883. May 10th	92 copies.
58	<i>Núr-Afshán</i>	... Ludhiana,	Ditto	Ditto	... Revd. E. M. Wherry,	" 3rd	" 5th	750 "
59	<i>Núr-i-Badán</i>	... Badaun	Ditto	Ditto	... Amjad Husain	" "	" 6th	250 "
60	<i>Núr-i-Absár</i>	... Allahabad,	Ditto	Bi-monthly,	... Roshan Lal	" 5th	" 8th	120 copies (in- cluding 48 copies taken by Govt.)
61	<i>Núru-l-Anwár</i>	... Cawnpore,	Ditto	Weekly	... Muhammad Yáqúb,	" "	5th	349 copies.
62	<i>Nusratu-l-Akhdár</i>	... Delhi	Ditto	Ditto	... Nusrat Ali	" 1st	" 7th	200 "
63	<i>Nyáya-Sudhá</i>	... Hardá	Marathi-Eng- lish.	Ditto	... Básdeo Bháskar	" 9th	" 10th	400 "
64	<i>Oudh Akhdár</i>	... Lucknow,	Urdú	Daily	... Sheo Prasád	" 4th to 10th	4th to 10th respectively.	610 copies (in- cluding 90 copies taken by Govt.)
65	<i>Oudh Punch</i>	... Ditto	Ditto	Weekly	... Sajjád Husain	" 1st	5th	450 copies.
66	<i>Panjáb Akhdár</i>	... Lahore	Ditto	Bi-weekly	... Muhammad Ázim	" 2nd, 5th & April 25th.	" 5th & 8th respectively.	250 "
67	<i>Panjáb Punch</i>	... Ditto	Ditto	Weekly	... Firozu-l-Din	" 5th	9th	150 "
68	<i>Patialá Akhdár</i>	... Patiala	Ditto	Ditto	... Rikhi Kesh	" 7th	10th	300 "
69	<i>Prayág Samáchr</i>	... Allahabad,	Hindi	Ditto	... Dewakí Nandan	" "	8th	700 "
70	<i>Prince of Wales Gazette.</i>	... Meerut	Urdú	Ditto	... Ganeshí Lal	" 4th	" "	70 "
71	<i>Public Opinion</i>	... Benares	Urdu - Eng- lish.	Ditto	... Pandit Vishnu Datt,	" "	7th	...

72	Rafah-i- <i>Am</i>	... Sialkot ...	Urdú	...	Ditto	...	Bi-weekly	...	Diwán Chand	...	April 30th	...	4th & 9th	...	600	..
73	Rahbar-i-Hind	... Lahore ...	Ditto	...	...	...	...	...	Nadir Ali Sháh	...	May 3rd & 7th	...	4th & 9th	...	450	..
74	Ratn Prakash	... Ratlam ...	Hindi-Urdú	...	Weekly	...	...	...	Muhammad Abd-ul-Haq.	...	April 19th & 26th	...	4th	...	400	..
75	Reformer	... Lahore ...	Urdú	...	Ditto	...	...	...	Nathu Rám	...	May 7th	...	9th	...	700	..
76	Riyazu-l-Akhdár	... Gorakhpur ...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	...	...	Nizam Ahmad	...	" 6th	...	8th	...	275	..
77	Subhá Kaparthala	... Kapurthala ...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	...	...	Sharfu-l-din	...	" 5th	...	7th	...	120	..
78	Sadiqu-l-Akhdár	... B h a w a l - pur.	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	...	...	Dwárka Náth	...	" 3rd	...	6th	...	320	..
79	Sahas	... Allahabad, Bengali	Bengali	...	Ditto	...	...	...	Rajni Kant Básu	...	April 30th & 7th May.	...	10th	...	300	..
80	Sajjan Kirti Sudhá- kar.	... Udaipur ...	Hindi	...	Ditto	...	...	...	Banshi Dhar	...	April 30th	...	5th	...	200	..
81	Shula-i-Tár	... Cawnpore, Urdú	Urdú	...	Ditto	...	...	...	Muhammad Ibrá- him.	...	May 1st	...	4th	...	175	..
82	Tibyánu-l-Akhdár	... Lucknow, Ditto	Ditto	...	Bi-monthly,	...	...	...	Muhammad Ali	...	" 10th	...	10th	...	110	..
83	Victoria Paper	... Sialkot ...	Ditto	...	Daily	...	...	...	Gyán Chand	...	" 1st to 7th	...	4th to 10th	...	900	..
84	Waqdyá-i- <i>Alam</i>	... Gházipur, Ditto	Ditto	...	Weekly	...	...	...	Diláwar Ali	...	April 30th	...	4th	...	300	..

ALLAHABAD,

The 14th May, 1883.

PRIYA DÁS, M.A.,

Govt. Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India.

PRINTED AT THE N.W. P. AND OUDH GOVERNMENT PRESS, ALLAHABAD.



[CONFIDENTIAL]

SELECTIONS
FROM THE
VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS.
INDEX.

PAGE.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

The <i>Bengali</i> contempt case	...	...	...	...	403
Ditto ditto...	...	...	...	...	405
Meeting held at Amritsar on behalf of Babu Surendra Náth	...	...	...	...	406
The <i>Bengali</i> contempt case	...	...	...	...	406
Ditto ditto	...	...	...	...	407
Ditto ditto	...	...	...	...	407
Ditto ditto	...	...	...	...	408
Ditto ditto	...	...	...	...	408
Ditto ditto	...	...	...	...	409
Increase in the rates of tuition fees in colleges	...	...	...	...	410
Extension of the Viceroy's term of office	...	...	...	...	410
Tenant right in Oudh	...	...	...	...	411
Need for industrial schools	...	...	...	...	412
Release of persons, imprisoned in execution of decrees, by Deputy Commissioner of Siálkot	...	...	...	...	412
Printing of forms required for the use of patwáris in the North-Western Provinces	...	...	...	...	413
Construction of a clock-tower from the income of the Husainábád endowment	...	...	...	...	413
Supply of provisions to the camps of district officers on tour	...	...	...	...	413
Forced labour	...	...	...	...	414
Killing of pariah dogs	...	...	...	...	414
Proposed levy of a tax on pilgrim houses at Benares	...	...	...	...	415
Local self-government in Multán	...	...	...	...	416
Questions set at the Panjáb University examinations	...	...	...	...	416
Appointment of a Native Judge to the Lahore Chief Court	...	...	...	...	417
Anglo-Indians and Natives	...	...	...	...	417
The number of Musalmán officers as compared with Hindús in Allahabad	...	...	...	...	418

Collision between the carriages of two natives and Mr. Brown, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Delhi, and the damages paid by the former to the latter	...	...	...	...	418
Export of grain to Europe	...	...	...	...	419
Cynical remarks on the conduct of Europeans towards natives	...	...	...	...	419
Resolution of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh about the admission of men into the public service	...	...	...	...	420

LEGISLATION.

Agitation against the Jurisdiction Bill	...	...	...	...	420
The Calcutta Indignation Meeting	...	...	...	...	421

POST-OFFICE AND RAILWAY.

"Privileged" newspapers	...	...	...	...	422
Dismissal by the Sindh, Panjáb, and Delhi Railway authorities of natives in the service of the Company	...	...	...	...	422
Prevalence of bribery and corruption among railway employés	...	...	...	...	423
Ill-treatment of passengers by railway police at the Jallandhar station	...	...	...	...	423

LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Local complaints, Gujranwála and Wazirábád	...	...	...	...	423
Dancing-girls in Moradábád	...	...	...	...	423
Cock-fighting in Moradábád	...	...	...	...	424